

# Christian Intelligencer.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIXED—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

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C. CLEVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

From the Christian Messenger.

## AN EPISTLE,

To the first Universalist Society in Philadelphia.

DEARLY BELOVED—Your kind compliance with your pastor's recent request for a leave of absence of five weeks, is affectionately and gratefully remembered by him. Having returned from a very pleasant visit to the New England States, he feels at liberty to commit to paper an account of his journey; and to whom can more properly be addressed than to you? Desiring you to receive the communication in the same spirit of frankness and love in which I expect to write it, I proceed as follows:

MONDAY, AUG. 10. Attended the dedication of the Universalist meeting house at Hightstown, N. J. Present, Brs Levee, Marvin and Thomas. This edifice was purchased from the Baptists, removed to a lot presented by Major Cook, and handsomely refitted. Haggai ii. 9, will not be considered an inappropriate station: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former; and this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts."

TUESDAY, AUG. 11. Enjoyed an opportunity of delivering a message to the Society in New York. In view of the darkness of past times in this great city, a question may be proposed, "Watchmen, what of the night?" The answer given; "The morning cometh." It is already dawned. The harbinger of glorious day has appeared. Brs Sawyer and Le Veve, (good Evangelists and true) in co-operation with Br. P. Rice, proprietor of the "Messenger," have effected a great work and a glorious. The Lord continue to prosper the labor of love. N. B. Br. David Pickering has received and accepted an invitation to become Pastor of the First Society, which for many years enjoyed the ministerial services of the late Br Edward Litchell.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16. Preached morning and afternoon in Br. Hosea Ballou's meeting house in Boston. Very large congregations. Br B. has ministered to his society nearly eighteen years, and the Lord has abundantly blessed the union. I believe that this aged servant of the Savior has effected more in the cause of true theology than any man who has lived since the days of the apostles. Then he commenced the study of Biblical truth, every principle of popular divinity was radically false. Yea, of the whole body of popular theology, we may say as was said of the house of Israel: From the sole of the foot even unto the head, there was no soundness in it; but bruises, and bruises, and putrifying sores." Isaiah i. 6. One by one, the errors of his times were exploded and abandoned. His theological works display the energies of a mighty mind; and a travelling in the greatness of its length, illuminated by the rays of heavenly wisdom; and he has been, in the providence of God, the most prominent instrument in presenting a consistent view of the sacred oracles. At five o'clock preached a lecture in Brother L. Paige's meeting house in Cambridge. An excellent congregation and on the singing! What language can I use to express the gratification I experienced in hearing the old tune *New Jerusalem*? It was sung in the hymn commencing,

"Lo, what a glorious sight appears,  
To our believing eyes."

was sung with the spirit and with the understanding. And when, at the close, words were uttered in the language of heaven,

"Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time,  
And bring the welcome day."

could I avoid responding "AMEN!" less the Lord that he has given me a gift for music, and a faith which enables to enjoy, even to rapturous transport, songs of Zion. Spent the evening at other Paige's residence, in company with many believers; and the time passed off away in the holy enjoyment of a concert of Praise.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17. Journeyed to Lowell, 25 miles; and preached in the evening. The congregation filled the house in every part, and had, as I thought, the appearance of a flower garden. More than half the persons present were ladies. It is a saddening reflection that thousands and tens of thousands of females are engaged in the dissemination and support of the doctrine of eternal damnation, a doctrine which is at war with the holiest aspirations, the tenderest affections of woman's heart; and most deplorable do we pray that the time may arrive, when in every place, as in the beautiful and flourishing town of Lowell, there may take a prominent and active part in sustaining "the faith which

was once delivered to the saints." Br. Thomas B. Thayer, who ministers to this society, is a faithful and true witness of the grace of God; and as such he has my heart and hand in the glorious work of an Evangelist.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18. Preached to Br. Josiah C. Waldo's society in Lynn. Very few years have elapsed since the Gospel in its purity was first preached in this town. Now, there is a flourishing society, and a new and elegant meeting house nearly ready for use! "What shall we say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?" Became acquainted with a family of Friends, commonly called Quakers; and was gratified in being informed that they had heard my grandfather, Abel Thomas, preach in that town many years ago. I was still more gratified in hearing from their own lips, that they had learned of Christ, and found rest to their souls. I am satisfied that pure Quakerism is pure Universalism.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19. Delivered a lecture in Br. Benjamin Whittemore's meeting house in South Boston; but being somewhat straitened in spirit, did not find ready communication. I think it was the late Brother William Farewell, of Vermont, who once took his text in Revelation i. 10, "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." He proceeded to say, "When a man is in the spirit, he can preach; when he is not in the spirit, he cannot preach." The latter is my present situation." And this was his whole sermon. Brother Whittemore deservedly enjoys the fullest confidence and affection of his beloved society; and the blessing of the Lord has crowned with success their exertions to build up Zion.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20. Journeyed thro' Lowell to Concord, N. H., in company with Brother Robert Morse, of West Rumney, who, though not a preacher, is a Universalist; and that is the best thing I can say of any man. At Concord was met by that hearty Evangelist, Brother John G. Adam, with whom I became acquainted two years since at Nottingham, N. H. Accompanied him to West Rumney.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23. Preached morning and afternoon to crowded congregations in the Union meeting house at Wentworth. Enjoyed the company and ministerial assistance of Brs. Adams and Knapp. Felt considerable liberty in proclaiming the acceptable year of the Lord, and was much gratified in perceiving among the people the manifestation of the true spirit of devotion. O that this were everywhere the case! O that we all could feel as we ought the indwelling of the grace of God, communicable fullness of the spirit of Christ! In Wentworth resides that venerable brother in the faith, Caleb Keith, Esquire.—He is now more than four score years of age; yet (as was said of Moses) "his eye is not dim, nor is his natural force abated." Long has he enjoyed the rich consolations of the testimonies of Jesus, and to his soul the mercies of the Lord are still new every morning and fresh every evening. Seldom have I seen so aged brother so much alive in the quickening power of God. He rejoices abundantly in the prosperity of Zion. "Brethren," said he, "when I first believed, there was but one preacher of the truth in any of our of the New England States; and he had, as it were, to flee from place to place, to get away from the wrath of his enemies. That preacher was John Murray. And now we have thirty preachers in N. Hampshire alone!" At five o'clock preached in West Rumney. Here the brethren have a beautiful meeting house nearly ready for use. Among the hills, and valleys of the free and happy county of Grafton, there is a host of 'good men and true'; and of women—who hold forth the word of life in faith and verity. They possess the real spirit of the Gospel. They know in whom they have believed, and they are fervently disposed to enjoy the blessedness of Christian discipleship. In the evening, we had a "Concert of Praise" in the house of Brother Robert Morse. [Blessings be forever upon that household of faith.] Our joy was full. Every chord of every heart seemed attuned in melody unto the Lord. In singing the songs of Zion, our souls were lifted to God on the wings of holy hope, and the eye of Christian faith beheld the consummation of the reign of Christ, full fruition of eternal joys! O for more of such seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord! They awaken in the soul the pure spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They introduce the mind into the Holy of Holies in the temple of the New Jerusalem; and there the spiritual Shekinah shines forth in all the effulgence and glory of the world above.

MONDAY, AUG. 24. Early in the morning—[I am aware that many persons will object to this special mention of incidents; but I cannot forbear gratifying myself in the relation of circumstances in which perhaps few, if any, of my readers, will feel any interest.]—Early in the

morning, toiled up a hill of considerable elevation in company with Brothers Adams and Knapp, and sang the hymn commencing,

"When I can read my title clear,  
To mansions in the skies."

Long will that scene be remembered with emotions of peculiar delight. Bade adieu to "the happy valley," and to its happy inhabitants, with the expression of a fervent prayer, that he who ruleth the destinies of men would keep alive the fire of sacred devotion in our hearts, and continue to bless us with the peace that passeth understanding. Preached in Concord in the evening. Our friends had obtained the use of the Unitarian meeting house. Due credit and thanks are accorded to the proprietors for this exercise of Christian liberality. These instances (I am sorry to say it) are

"Like angel's visit, few and far between."

The style of New England Unitarian preaching, as it has been represented to me, reminds me of Balak's advice to Balaam; "Neither curse them at all, nor bless them all." To such advice, every Universalist practically responds. "Behold, I have received commandment to bless; and he hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it." At Concord is published "The Star in the East, and New Hampshire Universalist," a paper of the right kind, edited by Brother John G. Adams, who preaches half the time to the society in this place. The Lord grant this good people the continuance of love divine.—Conversed this evening with a young Baptist lady, who said she "could glorify God in the endless damnation of her own sisters!" Great God! deliver her from the dominion of darkness, and from the awful delusion of the adversary!

TUESDAY, AUG. 25. Journeyed, in company with Brother Adams, to Deerfield; at which place we found many brethren and sisters, beloved in the Lord, who had congregated from various parts, to attend the session of the Rockingham Association.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26. Large congregations. Sermon in the morning by Br F. A. Hodsdon, on the complex nature of man; animal or earthly; spiritual or heavenly. Afternoon two sermons; one by Brother Adams, on the unsearchable riches of Christ, and one by Br Hosea F. Ballou, (who is much like his father,) on the purposes of God. In the evening, a Concert of Praise. I have little power of description; and even if I had the graphic pen of Washington Irving, I could not give the reader an adequate idea of the holy joy of that occasion.—Well might Brother Whittemore exclaim, in the fullness of his heart, "O happy Deerfield! thy valleys and mountains echoed with the praises of God!" But I must attempt some description of that Concert of Praise. Persons of all persuasions were present. Twenty-one Universalist ministers were in the house. The services were introduced by uniting in fervent prayer with that aged servant of God, Hosea Ballou. The power of the Highest was upon him, and upon us all. Then we sang the hymn,

"O how happy are they, who their Savior obey,  
And have laid up their treasures above;  
Tongue can never express, the sweet comfort and peace,  
Of a soul in its earliest love."

Then my humble self was called upon for an exhortation; then a word of encouragement from Father Ballou; then prayer by Brother T. Whittemore; then a hymn; and so alternately exhortation and singing and prayer.—[Brethren to the common faith! children of the Lord Almighty! pilgrims in the earth! scorn not the exercises of the occasion I attempt to describe. Call me an enthusiast, and I will not deny that I am; but despise not the exercises of a Concert of Praise! Say not that such seasons of refreshing as we enjoyed at Deerfield, will be the means of introducing wild and strange fire into our denomination. Universalists are rational people; and their doctrine is rational.—There is no danger to be apprehended from "bringing the coals of fire together," as Brother Whittemore expressed it. There is more danger of being frozen to death, than of burning up; as Br Adams figuratively touched the subject. And I am sure that no one who was present at Deerfield will deny that in the Concert of Praise herein referred to, he experienced a special renovation and quickening of the spirit of devotion toward God and of love toward man.]

THURSDAY, AUG. 27. Sermon by Br Thomas F. King, on popular objections to Universalism; followed by another by myself, on exemption from the fear of death through the power of Christian faith. In the afternoon, a sermon by Br Hosea Ballou, on the influence of the Gospel of Christ. Thus closed the eleventh annual session of the beloved "Rockingham Association." Long may it possess and diffuse the life giving energy of celestial love. Journeyed to Lamprey River village, in company with nine ministering brethren. Preached in

the evening in the beautiful Universalist Church on "Zion's Hill," and most heartily could we sing the lines,

"O happy they who love the way,  
To Zion's Hill."

The congregation filled the house in every part, and to describe the occasion would be but a repetition of what I have said about the Concert of Praise at Deerfield. The spirit enkindled may be illustrated by the fact, that the wife of a Methodist minister (who was present) remarked to a friend, that she did not wonder the Universalists were such a happy people; "for," said she, "if I could believe as they do, I should be one of the happiest women in the world."—We all felt just as Father Keith expressed himself at West Rumney, on a similar occasion. We had been singing a hymn, to which "I am bound for the kingdom; will you go to glory with me," is the chorus. So soon as we concluded, "yes," said the venerable patriarch, "we will go to the kingdom together; and if, when we get there, I find that a single soul is missing, I will come back and look him up." "This," said I, "is the genuine spirit of Christ." Br William C. Hanscom, a son of consolation, ministers to the society in Lamprey River village, which is abundantly prosperous in his ministrations of the spirit which giveth life.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28. Preached this evening at Portsmouth. The Universalist society is the largest in the place. Br Thomas F. King ministers thereto in word and doctrine. He is one of the happiest men I ever met with. It is next to impossible for any one to be miserable while in company with this beloved brother. The steady, rational joy of his own heart is eminently diffusive in its character, and aptly illustrates the sentiment of Sterne, "the good heart wants something to be kind to." After meeting, enjoyed a Concert of Praise at the residence of a friend, in company with several ministering brethren.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30. Preached in Portland, Me. In consequence of the recent resignation of Brother Menzies Rayner, this society is now destitute of a settled minister. Portland is a beautiful city; the Universalist society is large and respectable; and we pray that the Lord would speedily send them a pastor after his own heart, who shall feed them with knowledge and understanding.

MONDAY, AUG. 31. Preached in North Yarmouth. This has been one of the strong holds of false doctrine—but a true soldier, Brother Zenas Thompson, has obtained a place to stand. Having on the whole armor of God, he cannot be overcome by the devil, nor disheartened by the assaults of the powers of darkness. Here is published the "Christian Pilot," edited by Brother T. The list of patrons is on the increase, and the faithfulness with which the paper is conducted must make it eminently useful to the cause of Christ. Brother Thompson introduced me to several very respectable ladies who had been publicly excommunicated for believing that "the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world!" We say Let the work of excommunication go on. Every case of the kind referred to argues that another soul has been born into the kingdom.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. In company with Brother Thompson, journeyed to Brunswick, where Brother Seth Stetson dispenses the word of truth. In the evening preached to a numerous and attentive auditory. Brunswick is on the Androscoggin River, and is the seat of Bowdoin College, which, as Dr. Ely would say, is "orthodox up to the hub."

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2. Attended "Commencement," as it is termed. In the afternoon, in company with Brother Stetson, journeyed to Bowdoinham. Preached in the evening. The brethren and sisters here are alive—(indeed where are they not alive, in the state of Maine?) The true spirit is among them, and is manifested by them. One thing I desire to mention in this place. There are very few societies of our order in which a layman can be found, who, in the absence of a minister, is willing to read a discourse, or exhort, or pray in public. The society in Bowdoinham is one of the very few exceptions. Here I became well acquainted with three beloved lay brethren who are ready and willing to lead in the exercises of public devotion, whenever called upon. This is right, and I fervently pray that a similar exemption from the slavery of a man-fearing spirit may soon be observable among the brethren every where.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3. Passed through Gardiner, where is published the "Christian Intelligencer," edited by Brother N. C. Fletcher, and arrived at Augusta, the capital of Maine, in the afternoon. Embraced Brothers William A. Drew and Calvin Gardner, in all the fullness of fraternal affection. With the latter I formed an acquaintance two years since—but the former I had not before seen face to face. Nevertheless I had known him in the spirit, and had loved him. He received me, (and what

Universalist did not?) in all the frankness and good feeling with which Universalism is so naturally calculated to inspire the heart. For many years Brother Drew was the editor of the "Christian Intelligencer," published at Gardiner. He is now editor and proprietor of the "Gospel Banner," published at Augusta. Brothers Geo. Bates of Turner, and Calvin Gardner of Waterville, are associate editors. These three are one in purpose; and though the paper has been in existence not three months, the subscription list numbers little short of fifteen hundred. May that number be speedily doubled. Augusta is one of the most beautiful places I ever visited. It is situated on the southern bank of the lovely Kennebec. I wish I had space to give a description of it—but I must forbear. Preached in the evening in the large court room.—The Universalists have erected a very handsome meeting house, which will shortly be dedicated. Brother Drew is 'the faithful and true witness' of the society.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Accompanied Br. Gardner to Waterville, the place of his residence. The route hither from Gardiner, eighteen miles, is within sight of the Kennebec. I had no idea of finding such fine soil and so thickly settled a country 'down east.' Much of the scenery is the most enchanting I ever beheld. Waterville is a very beautiful village, and it is in a flourishing condition. The immense water-power in the Kennebec, which has recently been purchased by a company for 200,000, must enrich the place. Preached in the evening to a large congregation. The Universalist meeting house is beautifully located, and is itself a beautiful structure. Within a few rods off, is Brother Gardner's 'white cottage.'

"And I said if there's peace to be found in the world,  
The heart that is humble might hope for it here."

I do not envy Br. G., for envy is forbidden—but I could wish for just such a domicile and meeting house, in a country place, provided I were to remove from my present location in the city of brotherly love.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6. Preached forenoon and afternoon in "Bethlehem Church," on the north bank of the Kennebec, opposite Augusta. The house, which is spacious, was crowded. O it is distressing to preach in the face of expectation! The presence of Br. Drew encouraged me, and I endeavored to show forth the word of life in soberness and truth. May the seed that was sown in weakness be raised in power. Parted with Brother Drew, (with the understanding that we should meet at Westbrook,) and accompanied a brother to Wrentham, ten miles. Preached in the evening in the Methodist meeting house to a large number of attentive hearers. Some mocked, and some desired again to hear of this matter.

MONDAY SEPT. 7. Journeyed to Turner 17 miles, in company with Brothers Abel Chandler and Asa Rand, ministers in the faith. At Turner, met with Br. George Bates, (the beloved and faithful minister of the society,) B. B. Murray and D. T. Stevens. Preached at 2 o'clock, and again at five. Devout attention was yielded to the testimony by a congregation little short of eight hundred. The town [township] of Turner is admirable suited, both for tillage and grazing. I am safe in saying that half the people are Universalists; and I may as well remark here as elsewhere, that the state of Maine presents, in my judgement, the most favorable religious aspect of any state in the Union. I consider it the most desirable field for Gospel labor that I have ever visited; and my present impression is, that were I to leave Philadelphia, I should devote at least one year to the labors of an Itinerant Evangelist in the goodly state of Maine.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. Journeyed to Westbrook, forty two miles, in company with Brothers Bates, Murray, Stevens, Chandler and Rand. At this place became acquainted with many brethren and sisters in the faith, who had assembled from various and distant parts, to attend the session of the "York, Cumberland and Oxford Association." From other states were present, Brothers Thomas Whittemore, Thomas F. King and John Parsons.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9. Very large congregations of People. Sermons by Brothers William A. Drew, Calvin Gardner, and Thomas F. King. In the evening, delivered a lecture in the town of Gorham, ten miles from Westbrook.—We may properly say of Gorham, "Here the beast hath a seat." Nevertheless there are a few brethren and sisters who have not received his mark either in their foreheads or right hand. He emphatically forbiddeth any of his worshippers to buy of such as acknowledge not the truth of the blasphemies he uttereth against God. But his days are numbered, and pray the Lord that they may soon be finished.



THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. At the Association. Sermon in the morning by Br. T. Whittemore; in the afternoon, by my humble self—after which Brother Clark was set apart to the work of an Evangelist by solemn ordination. In the intermission at noon, the ministers (there were twenty-three present) and delegates and strangers from a distance, partook of a collation in the town hall. The simplicity of the arrangements, the harmony and good feeling that existed, the holy joy that pervaded every heart, might not inaptly be considered the shadow of the love feast of life everlasting. In the evening we had a Concert of Praise in a spacious hall in the dwelling of Br. Levi Morrell. It is believed that at least two hundred persons were present. Our joy was unspeakable and full of glory. In a figure, we erected three tabernacles—one for faith, one for hope, one for love. We set them up, not by Mystery Babylon's turbid rivers, nor yet in the gloomy shadow of her crumbling walls—but we set them up in New Jerusalem, the city of the living God. We prayed in faith, and hope, and love—we sang the songs of Zion in faith, and hope, and love—and the blessing of the Lord came down in demonstration of the spirit and of power; and it lifted us up above earth, and all earthly things! O for more, more of those seasons of spiritual refreshing! Cold, cold must be the heart, the chords of which yield not the song of Moses and the Lamb, when swept by the finger of redeeming love! Thus closed the session of this Association—and I am confident that every one who was present, could say as he left the happy plains of Westbrook,

"O the rapturous height, of the holy delight,  
There I found in the life-giving blood!  
Of my Saviour's precious blood, I was perfectly blest,  
And was filled with the fullness of God!"

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11. Devoted most of the day to visiting some of our good friends in Portland. In this place there is a Universalist Institute, and another at Saccarappa, a few miles distant. In the evening at seven, took passage, in company with Brothers Whittemore, Bates, Gardner, Thompson, and D. D. Smith, on board the steamboat PORTLAND, for Boston. This is a new boat, and altogether the most convenient and comfortable vessel I ever travelled in—and I have travelled in many. The cabins are elegantly furnished, and the machinery produces so little noise or jarring, that you are scarcely sensible of any motion in the boat. Add to all this, that Captain HOWES, (whose nautical skill and gentlemanly politeness are becoming proverbial,) is commander, and you will justify me in saying, "If you have occasion to journey between Portland and Boston, inquire for the steamboat PORTLAND." Arrived in Boston, one hundred and twenty miles, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12. Preached at East Cambridge in the evening. Brother Henry Bacon is pastor of the flourishing society in this place. Their chapel is very neat and convenient, and was well filled with devout worshippers of "the Savior of all." I was remarkably pleased and gratified with the performances of the choir. Every word was distinctly pronounced, and the "time" was perfect. Long may they continue to chant the sweet songs of Zion, and thus minister to the happiness of others, while they promote their own pure and unalloyed enjoyment.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13. Preached morning and afternoon at South Danvers, (where Brother John M. Austin, an Israelite in whom there is no guile, steadily breaks the bread of life.) At five o'clock delivered a lecture at Danvers, New Mills, where Brother W. H. Knapp is happily settled; and in the evening preached to a congregation of two thousand people in Salem. Here Brother Lemuel Willis labors in word and doctrine. Many years ago Baptists and Quakers were whipped, and witches hanged somewhere in this vicinity! Behold the change! Liberty of sentiment prevails as extensively now, as bigotry and intolerance did of yore. The change is "the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

MONDAY, SEPT. 14. In the evening delivered an Address before the Boston Universalist Institute, by request. The large church was filled. I regretted exceedingly that I was laboring under the oppression of a heavy cold. Nevertheless I managed to be heard, and the Institute was pleased to request a copy of the Address for publication. The request shall be complied with as soon as time will allow it to be written.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15. In company with very many brethren and sisters, journeyed by railroad to Worcester, forty miles; and thence to Hartford, fifty miles, by stage, to attend the General Convention of Universalists in the United States.—Arrived at too late an hour to listen to a sermon delivered by Brother S. W. Fuller.

On Wednesday and Thursday was held the JUBILEE session of the General Convention. Eighty ministers were present, being about one fifth of our whole number in the United States. And truly it was a Jubilee, a time of unutterable rejoicing. Seven sermons were preached—S. W. Fuller, S. R. Smith, W. Skinner, Thomas F. King, G. Bates, S. Streeter, and A. C. Thomas.

As you will shortly be favored with the proceedings of the Convention, I need

say nothing more on that subject. And I will draw this long and perhaps tedious epistle to a close, by mentioning, that on Friday at 2 P. M. a number of persons bound for Philadelphia, embarked on board the swift steamboat Lexington; arrived at New York in fourteen hours; and before two o'clock on Saturday, were landed in the good city of brotherly love.

Thus in little more than five weeks your Pastor performed a journey of about fifteen hundred miles—preached thirty-six times—attended two Associations and one Convention—shook hands with more than one hundred and twenty Universalist ministers, and became acquainted with multitudes of believers in the great salvation. And he has returned to you with renewed zeal, to be an humble instrument in the hands of the Master, in building up the temple of the Lord.

I have preached to very many congregations much larger than ours, and in many much finer meeting houses—but I have not found (nor did I expect to find) better friends, nor have I entered a pulpit in which I felt so much at home, as I usually feel in the Lombard st. Universalist Church.

Dearly Beloved, accept this disjointed and rambling epistle. It was written without any attempt at effect. In plainness of style and simplicity of heart, it is affectionately presented by

Your friend and brother,  
ABEL C. THOMAS.

#### CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

—And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.—

GARDNER, OCTOBER 30, 1835.

#### CHRISTIANITY.

Mild in its nature—powerful in operation and renovating in its influence is the spirit of Christianity. Like the source from whence it flows, it is rich with the miracle of light and love. It erects a throne in the human form, and sways its sceptre over its subjects with tenderness and love. It is a still small voice that directs the children of God in the road that leads to life eternal, and whispers to the listening ear, that death shall be swallowed up in victory, and the restitution of all things shall be succeeded by a fruition of countless ages.

A correspondent is desirous for us to give an explanation of Isaiah 3—10—11. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with them, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked, it shall be ill with him for the reward of his hands shall be given him."

We see nothing in the above passage of scripture very difficult to understand, and therefore we are at a loss to know why our correspondent, cites us to this passage; it is but a simple statement, informing us that each individual shall receive a just recompense of reward for their conduct; those who follow the dictates of conscience, shall receive from the source of all good, peace and contentment and felicity, flowing like nectar from the fountain of living waters; but those who heed not the monitor within, who seemingly unconscious of the fate that awaits them, dash on from precipice to precipice, will suddenly be arrested in their career, while the avenging hand of the Almighty will press heavily upon them, and reward them according to their deeds. It is a fact that cannot be controverted, that the "reward of our hands shall be given us." Justice may be tardy in its demand, or it may follow the crime as the thunder bolt pursues the lightning's vivid flash with no pause no interval—no time for preparation or for prayer. But this militates not against that sentiment which throws a sacredness around the character of the Almighty, the restitution of all things which was spoken of by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began.

All the punishments threatened man in the scriptures will be executed, all the prophecies and predictions will be fulfilled, and then life, eternal will be conferred on each and every individual, as a free unmerited gift. It shall indeed be well with the righteous it always was well with them, and always will be; clouds and darkness may encircle them—the storms of adversity may gather and hang pending over them with frightful premonitions, yet he who holds the storms in heightened reins and bids fierce whirlwinds roll his rapid car, will shield his people from the dire calamities and corroding ills which the wicked are heir to; he will avert the storms, and appoint the threatening clouds a habitation in everlasting night.

That grace which bringeth salvation to all men will be given them and the presence of Deity will accompany them by night as well as by day. Earthly friends may possess for each other the most tender feelings, and the most touching and irresistible passion, yet all this in comparison would be but a small drop from the eternal fountain of love, life and glory. Internal peace, internal happiness are found by the righteous under the broad canopy of religion. It shall be ill with the wicked for the reward of their hands shall be given them. Rigid, inflexible justice will not suffer them to escape; she will explore the regions of iniquity, and uncover the deformities of the human heart.

Men may prostrate themselves at the shrine of wickedness, follow the suggestions of ungoverned propensities and revel in secret at the midnight hour, yet they will learn that they are in the depths of hell and must suffer its pains, that they are strangers to happiness and aliens from God. It is but an easy thing to sail along with the current and a propitious breeze down the stream of forbidden pleasures, but to return is like stemming the wind and tide which men can make but little headway unless they are determined—resolutely determined to retrace their steps.

"The gates of hell are open night and day,  
Smooth the decent, and easy is the way;  
But to return and view the cheerful skies,  
In this the art and mighty labor lies."

#### DRESS OF CLERGYMEN.

We have often wondered why Clergymen should always clothe themselves in black in preference to other colors, it certainly gives them rather a gloomy appearance as it is the color worn in this country by those who are mourning the loss of near and dear friends. We think it however the most suitable for those clergymen who believe in the doctrine of ceaseless torments, for they not only ought to be clad in black, but their Meeting Houses should be painted like their hearse houses, and their pulpits covered with a sable pall. Then they would be consistent, then would their dress—their houses of worship and their doctrine perfectly agree. Their outward appearance, would be a *fac simile* of their religious principles. But for Universalist Clergymen to be thus clad is unpardonable (although we, from the force of example wear a snug black coat) they should array themselves in garments between which, is their *dress and doctrine*; there would be some similarity. If we must follow the fashions of olden times, let us go the whole figure, and wear wigs—surplices—breeches and large knee and shoe buckles.

Reader! cast your eyes upwards; seeest thou yonder brilliant sun? its rays dart alike upon the evil and the good, do they not produce animation and delight equally to all? Mark the descending shower, it waters alike the fields of the just and the unjust, and gives life and beauty to the crops of the field and the flowers of the garden. So likewise does the Sun of Righteousness dispense his rays upon mankind, reaching the soul, purifying the heart, warming into life the plants of virtue. Showers of grace descend from the Fountain of life, they raise the languishing feelings of devotions and give vigor to those celestial plants within the bosom of humanity, which are destined to flourish forever.

God will be in all, and he will be all in all. His spirit will dwell in us, prompting every impulse that is felt, and inspiring every thought that is conceived.

He who prefers to be continually at issue with those who may chance to differ from him in sentiment, and who is determined to live in a ceaseless quarrel when he might live in peace, must have the bump of *combateness* pretty fully developed.

#### YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

We learn from the Pilot, that a Young Men's Universalist Institute has been formed in Westbrook. The officers are J. T. Gilman, President, Moses Stiles, Vice President, D. Brigham, Rec. Secretary, George K. Shaw, Corresponding Secretary, Moses B. Walker, Treasurer, J. Babb, L. Valentine, and L. Q. Pierce, Directors. We say to the young men of every Universalist Society within our borders, "Go ye and do likewise."

#### TRUST IN GOD.

A firm trust in the assistance of an Almighty Being (says Addison) naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness and all dispositions of mind that alleviate those calamities which we are not able to remove.

The following notice was accidentally omitted the last week.

#### THE PORTLAND MAGAZINE.

In our notice of this periodical in our last paper, we promised to glance at it again, which in good faith, we now fulfil our pledge. And to begin; we candidly acknowledge, that we cannot bestow such fulsome praises upon it as some editors have done, for we believe it deserves better treatment. Whether those editors intended that their nostrums of which they have been so lavish, should produce the effect they have—we know not, but certain we are, like some other doses they have produced nausea. We have had our eye on this Magazine during the past year, and we have read it occasionally with much pleasure. It is an octavo of 32 pages and edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, a lady of good talents, and correct principles, as will be seen by reading the first article in the number before us, entitled "The Infidel." The contributors to the work are John Neal, R. Shelton Mackenzie, Isaac C. Pray, James Furber and W. Cutter, beside several anonymous correspondents. These are all well known to the literary world, as men of talents, but who sometimes as all other literary scribblers, write nonsense. The Magazine is certainly edited with taste and discrimina-

tion, and we commend it to the attention of our fair readers; it is very neatly printed, and we would advise our friends to patronize the literature of our own State rather than that of another. It is published monthly at two dollars per annum in advance, or two dollars fifty at the close of the volume.

#### REMOVAL.

The Sentinel and Star in the West heretofore published in Philomath Union County, Ia. will hereafter be published in Cincinnati Ohio. All letters and papers designed for said Office, must therefore be directed accordingly.

From the Star and Universalist.

#### THINGS WE DISLIKE.

1. A man who is all piety to-day—and full of that wisdom "which is earthly, sensual, devilish," to-morrow.
2. A bigot pretending to be exceedingly charitable! "Satan transformed into an angel of light."
3. A long perambulatory introduction to a discourse—an apology for it, very slowly delivered—and a declaration before proceeding to the general subject, that certain things must now be explained, in order that the speaker may be clearly understood! Then to find out that *firstly, secondly, thirdly*, and so on to *tenthly*, are coming along in smooth and regular succession! O, for the patience of Job!
4. Two individuals discussing a subject which neither of them understands. "Words to no profit."
5. A very long prayer brought to a close in a sentence beginning with these words—"And now, Lord, as we are not heard for our much speaking!" Solemn mockery.
6. An individual sleeping audibly during sermon time. He may wake up others!
7. A man who professes great love for the gospel; who is very fond of attending meetings, is abundantly able, but who will not pay one cent for its support. A passage of scripture speaks to him: "Faith without works is dead."
8. An editor who dares not speak his own opinion till he has found out the opinions of more than twenty others. And then to hear him speak as though he was about to commit an unpardonable sin. What freedom he must enjoy!
9. A modern Nicodemus.

These things we dislike—we have said so—and we shall not probably change our opinion so long as we can discern good from evil.

#### THE CHRISTIAN UNIVERSALIST.

And who is the Christian Universalist?—Reader do you wish an answer to this question? Let us attempt to give one. The Christian Universalist is one who believes in God as the Father, friend and benefactor of all his children—in Jesus Christ the brightness of the Father's glory—the Saviour of the world, who, by the power given him, will finally redeem from sin, sanctify, and save every son and daughter of Adam, delivering them "from this bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." Believing in a God of love, and believing this love to be extended to all, it is his delight, according to the requirement of the divine law, to manifest this same spirit towards his fellow men. He views all men as his brethren—and he aims to do them good. He shuns evil because it it opposed to present happiness; he fears to sin, because it is forbidden in the sacred word, and because that word declares the "way of the transgressor" to be "hard." He aims to deal justly with his fellow men, in obedience to the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Thus far we have described the Christian Universalist,—but the account endeth not here. The picture is not fully drawn. His faith is to him a source of peace, consolation, life and joy! It "works by love and purifies the heart." He is a devoted being; not a mere formal observer of times and seasons—who considers religious observances "well enough," but yet who has no further interest in them, than that a preacher should be "talented and respectable." He is not of the number either who desire only to witness the demolition of other systems—the overthrow of popular and erroneous theology. No, he loves the truth, and desires above all things to see it promulgated among men. His heart is warmed by the gospel, and feels the impulse of celestial love.—"Jesus Christ and him crucified" are words familiar to his mind, and he rejoices with joy unspeakable and full of glory in view of that great salvation made known through him who is the resurrection and the life.—He knows that he should—that he ought to be, happy! Although clothed in this perishable tabernacle of clay, and surrounded with things fleeting and transitory as his own mortal existence, yet still how bright, how glorious the prospect beyond the dark shadows which intervene between him and the throne of the Eternal! IMMORTALITY! Celestial theme! Then why should he be a mourner, even though sorrows compass him about? With a living, active faith in Jesus, "he is a new creature!" "He is Christ's," and Christ is God's.

Such is the Christian Universalist. And O, may such be multiplied on every hand. The world hath need of them; the dark, sinful, sorrowing world. They are needed as lights to shine in its dark places, so that men may be led to "glorify their Father who is in heaven." The Lord enable us all to be not merely nominal believers, professors, or hearers—but doers of the word.

"So let our lips and lives express  
The holy gospel we profess;  
So let our words and virtues shine,  
To prove the doctrine all divine."

[Star & Universalist.]

All things are right, to them that love God, and do his will; but to those who do not, there is nothing right. For however prosperous things may seem to them, all will prove to be confusion, and folly, and shame. Herald of Holiness.

An enemy that disguises himself under the veil of friendship, is worse than he who declares open hostility.

#### HISTORIC SERMON.—NO. 37.

1 Kings 2: 1, 2. "Now the days of David drew nigh that he should die; and he charged Solomon his son, saying; I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man."

The greatest and best of men die.—There is no discharge in this man. David, appears to have been, on the whole, one of the greatest and most useful of men. He had his sins, and who has not? He generally had the fear of God before his eyes. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. The fear of God led him to reverence the divine Majesty, to worship the Maker of heaven and earth, and to promote the welfare of mankind. David sought the good, the welfare and propensity of his nation. And in doing this, he encouraged them to praise and glorify the God of Israel.

The wars in which David engaged appear to be generally in self-defence.—He went in the name of the Lord against Goliath, who defied the armies of Israel, and invaded the land. As these uncircumcised Philistines made war upon Israel, it was the duty of David to defend his country against them. And David was not like many Rulers, who send others to fight their battles, and keep out of the way of danger themselves. David had more true courage than king Saul, who was head and shoulders, higher than any of the people.—Yea, David had more courage than Saul's whole army. He ventured alone into the field of battle. He met the Giant arrayed in his warlike armour, and prostrated him to the ground with his sling and stone.

David had waged a good warfare, and fought the good fight of faith, for the Lord taught him how to gain the victory, and now "when he was about to yield up the ghost to the king of terrors, he gives Solomon, his son, a charge, as in my text, "be thou strong, and show thyself a man." And keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgements, and his testimonies, as it is written in the law of Moses, that thou mayest prosper in all that thou doest, and whithersoever thou tarriest thyself. That the Lord may continue his word, which he spake concerning me, saying, if thy children take heed to their way, to walk before me in truth, with all their heart, and with all their soul, there shall not fail thee, (said he) a man on the throne of Israel." Generally, Solomon followed the advice of his father David. And in those things, where he erred, he had the bad example of David to lead him astray.

It seems to have been the custom of kings in ancient days, to have a large number of wives or concubines by whom connexions, and alliances were formed with great men, for their honor and support. But these transgressions of the original law, to man in a state of innocence, were generally attended with much evil. Solomon had a thousand women; many of whom were a snare unto him. He formed connexion with heathen princes, by taking their daughters to wife. By this means, he was led away to idolatry. He built altars to heathen gods, to please his heathen connexions. Like other great and good men, Solomon had his errors and imperfections. He built a temple for the worship of the true God, which he amply supported; but yet he had high places and groves for subordinate, or heathen gods. In these things he sinned against the God of Israel, and he was punished for his offences.

Jeroboam his servant caused him much trouble. And after Solomon's death Jeroboam took command of ten tribes, and left only two to Solomon's son Rehoboam, Solomon's idolatry, seems to have corrupted almost the whole nation, or they would not so early have been driven by Jeroboam from serving the Lord. The glorious temple, built by Solomon in Jerusalem was resorted to by Judah and Benjamin, and some pious individuals from the other tribes; while the large body of the nation were made, to worship the golden calves, set up by Jeroboam in Bethel and Dan.

But it is important to consider a number of traits in Solomon's character. Being instructed by his father David in early life, he was prepared to give a pleasing answer to God, in his dream, when asked what the Lord should bestow upon him. He asked not for riches, nor for the lives of his enemies, nor for long life; but for wisdom and understanding that he might know how to rule the great people of Israel. God, was so well pleased with this request of Solomon, that he gave him riches and honor, and peace and long life in addition to wisdom and knowledge. Here is an example for young people; to seek for wisdom as the principle thing.

On account of Solomon's wisdom, his fame went far abroad into all lands.—The queen of Sheba in the south country, came it is said, from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear his wisdom.—One half had not been told her of his wisdom and glory.

The wisdom of Solomon was manifested on various occasions. His three thousand and proverbs and his one thousand songs were proof of his superior wisdom. His judgement respecting the living child, which was claimed by two women as its mother, convinced the people of his superior wisdom. The order of his house, the sitting of his servants, satisfied the queen of the south that he was wise, and



that they were happy. The building of the temple, the singing men, and singing women, in Gods worship, and the sacrifices and offering presented by the consecrated priests, all combined to display the wisdom and glory of Solomon.

Solomon was wise in the government of the nation. He had his twelve officers, who provided, each one his month, all things necessary for his splendid table, and numerous household. It is written that "Judah and Israel were many, as the sand by the sea in multitude, eating and drinking, and making merry. And Solomon reigned over all kingdoms, from the river, unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the borders of Egypt; they brought presents, and served Solomon all the days of his life."

And Solomon's provision for one day was 30 measures of fine flour, and 60 measures of meal; 10 fat oxen, and 20 oxen out of the pastures, and 100 sheep besides harts, and roe-bucks, and felled deer and fatted fowl.

Though Solomon was surrounded with so much splendor and sumptuousness, yet he found time to speak of God's goodness and wonderful works; of trees from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowls and of creeping things, and of fishes.

The wealth and glory of Solomon appears in his expenses in building the temple, and his own house; in his army of 40,000 horsemen; in his ships which took three years voyages to Tarshish. He had 70,000 hewers of timber; and 80,000 hewers of stone; and 3,000 overseers. He gave Hiram king of Tyre 20,000 measures of pure oil, yearly, as a reward for his servants, who labored in the mountains, and on the sea, in preparing and bring the materials for building the house of God. He was seven years in building the temple of the Lord; and thirteen years in building his own house.

When the house of God was finished, Solomon with great solemnity, dedicated it. On this occasion, he offered in sacrifice 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep. And after making a prayer, which is the longest recorded in the Bible, kneeling upon his knees, and spreading abroad his hands towards heaven, while the glory of the Lord filled the house, they kept a fast of 14 days.

Then the people returned to their tents, blessing king Solomon, joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the Lord had done for David his servant and for Israel his people.

But on account of Solomon's connexion with heathen women, daughters of kings in the surrounding nations he fell into idolatry, which exposed him to divine judgments. A number of enemies were raised up to cause him trouble. Cadad the Edomite was an adversary to Solomon. Regon who reigned in Damascus was another adversary to Solomon, he abhorred Israel. For Solomon's idolatry, God sent the prophet Abijah to Jeroboam to inform him that he should have ten tribes after Solomon's death, while his own son Rehoboam should have but two. This was grievous news to Solomon. It was a revelation which he did not wish to prove true. He therefore, sought the life of Jeroboam, but he fled into Egypt and was preserved to reign over ten tribes of Israel, after the death of Solomon.

In this brief sketch of Solomon's life we learn the danger of forming connexion with the ungodly. The principle charge or complaint recorded against Solomon was, that, he loved many strange women, (together with the daughter of Pharaoh) women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians and Philistines; of the nations concerning which the Lord said, unto the children of Israel, ye shall form no connexions with them, for surely they will turn away your heart, after their gods. When Solomon was old these idolatrous women turned away his heart after other gods. Here the Lord was angry or displeased to punish Solomon for his disobedience. And many adversaries were raised up to persecute him. But finally Solomon dies having reigned over Israel 40 years.

S. S.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

And catch the manners living as they rise. —

GARDINER, OCTOBER 30, 1835.

**RAIL ROAD FROM THE PENOBSCOT TO GARDINER.**—A petition for a rail road from Belfast to this town is published in the Belfast papers. The advertisement will be seen in our next paper.

The Belfast Journal says the route "is generally very level" no where presenting a rise of more than 30 feet to a mile. This statement from a pretty thorough knowledge of the country, we are enabled to confirm.

A rail road from the Penobscot to the Kennebec shall ever be constructed, we are assured this route will be selected. If the arguments will, as they undoubtedly will, to select the best route, they will do well to examine this one in connexion with their neighbors in Belfast. By uniting their forces, they will both be more likely to accomplish a desired object. We will give this subject a more extended notice in another number of the Intelligencer.

**WOOD PAVING.** The citizens of Cincinnati are about making an experiment of paving with hemlock blocks, after the Russian method, lately introduced into New York. We may assure the Cincinnatians that so far our experiment works exceedingly well. Though hundreds of omnibuses, carts, coaches, &c. have been wheeling over it for several weeks, the surface is perfectly level, smooth and solid—in no degree worn as we can perceive. The motion of a carriage over it is of a novel and pleasant kind than one can easily conceive who has not felt it. No jar, no dust, no noise.—*New York Eve. Post.*

The Providence Journal says that a duel was fought in Smithfield on Tuesday morning, by two officers of the Navy, a Lieutenant, and a Sailing Master—who arrived in the Steamboat the night before, from New York. Both were wounded—one severely, near the groin, and the other in the thigh.

Eighteen Houses have been destroyed by fire in Huntsville, Tenn.

Bishops Hadding and Emory, of the Methodist Episcopal Church have recently addressed a Pastoral Letter to the New Hampshire and New England Conferences, exhorting their preachers and members to have nothing to do with the Abolition Society and its Lecturers, and to refuse them the use of their Pulpits and Houses.

A Letter from New Orleans, received at New York, mentions that another instance of Punishment, under the sentence of a Lynch court, had been inflicted in that city upon a physician, who was first severely flogged, and then had one of his ears cut off.

Thomas Sherman and Henry Aiken went from New York to Hoboken, on Monday, 16th inst. to settle a love affair by a duel. They were arrested by a constable in the name of the State, examined, and committed to Hackensack jail to await their trial.

Two Houses have been consumed by fire in Newark, and one woman burned to death. Two or three other persons were so much intoxicated as to be unable to get out without assistance. It is believed that the house where the fire originated, had been, during the day and night, a scene of carousal and drunkenness.

A female infant about 4 or 5 weeks old, wrapped up in elegant clothes, was found with a bundle of linen, clothes, &c. all of the best quality, in an alley in New York, a few days since. It was taken to the Alms House, and named Martha Washington.

The ladies of Navarino, Green Bay recently got up a Fair to raise the wind to build an Episcopal Church. They collected \$2000.

**NOT BAD.** When Sheriff Parkman assured the crowd, on Wednesday, that Garrison was not in the building where the Anti-Slavery meeting was called, some one called out for some abolition tracts, to whom the Sheriff very good naturedly replied, "we have no tracts for distribution."—*Post.*

**CRUEL BEATING.**—On Wednesday a man named Ambrose W. Cole, a copper-plate printer, was charged before the Police Court with cruelly beating a lad in his employ, 9 years old. The complaint was fully proved by the testimony of the boy, and the marks of the blows remaining on him, as well as by other evidence. He was required to give bonds for his appearance for trial before the Municipal Court, with sureties to the amount of \$500, and in default thereof he was committed.—*Bost. Pat.*

Constable Pierce, in giving in his testimony upon the trial of Cole, says:—"I stripped the boy in presence of six or seven witnesses; I have seen men lashed at a whipping post—but, of all sights, never saw any thing to equal this boy's back. I have here a memorandum of the wounds and marks. There are:

34 distinct black or blue spots on the left arm.  
12 do on the right arm.  
56 equally distinct on the back and loins, and two black blotches over the kidneys and the skin broken in four places.  
28 from the left hip to the heel,  
21 on the right do.

151 distinct and clearly defined bruises."

The Legislature of Tennessee commenced its first session under the new Constitution, at Nashville, on Monday, the 5th inst. A. U. S. Senator is to be chosen, at this session, for the next Congress, Judge White's term of service having expired.—*Gazette.*

A Band box, containing a part of the wardrobe of an actor, was robbed of about \$80 worth of articles, on board the Providence Steamboat on Sunday. The boat was detained an hour or two, but the passengers were not examined.—*Post.*

**CENSUS OF NEW YORK.** The population of twelve wards in the city of New York is 222,151, which with the estimated number in the three other wards, makes the present population of the city 264,000.—There is a surplus of 12,000 females.

The one hundredth Anniversary of the birth of John Adams occurs on the 30th day of the present month.

The New York Herald says that the noted blackleg—driven away by the reformers from Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia, are collecting in great force in that city.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house at Maderia, dated 31st of August last, states that "From Lisbon we get abundant supplies of wheat, where there are yet 8000 mays—equal to 162,000 bushels—must be exported; last cargo, 14,000 bushels, sold at fifty six cents. Neapolitan corn, last sales at sixty-four cents a bushel.

A recent trial shows the extraordinary fact of a passage of 70 leagues (210 miles) made in three hours and 40 minutes, by carrier pigeons.

The Mayor and Alderman have offered a reward of \$500, for the apprehension of any person concerned in the late incendiary attempts in Boston.

The Frigate Constitution arrived at Gibraltar in 21 days from New York—Officers and crew all well.

There are 165 Young Ladies in the Hartford Female Seminary.

The weekly bill of mortality in New Orleans continues to exhibit an increase of deaths. During the week ending the 27th ult. there were 126 interments.

Snow fell in various parts of Lower Canada on the 30th ult. to the depth of 6, and even 12 inches—Pretty well for September.

**MYSTERIOUS.**—We are informed by the stageman, Mr. Hodges, that the body of a dead horse was found sometime last week, a short distance from the house of Mr. J. Gibbs, in the town of Prescott, within a thick grove of wood. On examination, several buck shot were found which had entered its body, and a few rods distant a gentleman's glove. The horse was about 9 years old, of a bright bay color, with white hind feet, and appeared to have been dead several weeks.—*Boston Transcript.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**Hard Fighting in Spain and defeat of the British Troops.**

Paris papers to the evening of the 19th September, containing London dates to the evening of the 17th, have been received at N. York. The dates are six days and a half later from Paris, and two and a half later from London, than before received. They bring intelligence of a severe engagement near Bilbao, on the 11th, in which the Queen's troops, with their English auxiliaries, were defeated with great loss, which is variously stated at from 1000 to 1800 and 2000 men, in killed and wounded.

PARIS, Sept 19—(evening).—The following lamentable intelligence, is given in a postscript to the *Sentinel des Pyrenees* of the 15th inst. relative to the battle of the 11th, which is referred to in the same journal, given in a succeeding column: We have received letters of the 14th from the extreme frontier, which contain the following:—The bells of Irun have been ringing during the whole of last night. Persons arrived this morning at Hendaye say, that in the evening news reached Irun that on the 11th Gen. Espartero was completely beaten near Durango by the Carlists, who killed 1500 English, and took an English General with 500 of his men prisoners, all of whom were instantly shot.

It appears by a letter from Santander, of Sept. 8th, (three days before the battle,) that the whole English force was then concentrated about Bilbao, amounted to about 6000 men. The writer adds—"Don Carlos still adheres to his determination of putting to death all foreigners who fall into his hands. Seven men of an Irish regiment were the other day decoyed into the enemy's line, and shot."

The authenticity of the news from Spain is doubted by some.

A letter from Corunna mentions, that out of the 10,609,000 people of Spain, the queen's government is upheld by no more than 2,920,000.

Don Carlos, it seems, has revived the impious and superstitious practice of the middle ages, and appointed the Virgin Mary generalissima of his forces.

A letter from Rome of the 1st September, mentions the arrival of the United States ship Delaware in the Bay of Naples, last from Tripoli.

The London dates are only two days later than we had before received, and there is no intelligence of great importance or interest.

The Bank of England has declared a semi annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Nothing important from France.

M. Juffenou, editor of the Paris Reformateur, having suffered judgment to be taken against him by default, was condemned on the 15th to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs, upon five indictments, for articles published in five numbers of his journal.

The cholera prevailed to a great extent at Leghorn, and had also increased again at Marseilles. At the former place the disease was invariably fatal: about 60 deaths per day.

We learn from Palma that this scourge has attacked the French ships on that station. On board the Triton there have been 75 cases, of which 55 were mortal, and of these one was a lieutenant. The crew had been obliged to leave the ship and go on shore.

It appears that Paganini is dead, and has left a fortune of \$1,250,000. This is pretty well for a fiddler.

The convict ship George the Third, bound to Hobart Town, was lost on the 12th of April, and out of 292 who were on board, 132 perished. *Bost. Gaz.*

## NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, at New York, we have received London and Liverpool papers, both to Sept. 26, inclusive.

The engagement at Bilbao, on the 11th, was much less disastrous to the Queen's troops than at first reported. It turns out to have been little more than a skirmish, so far as the British troops were concerned.

A new ministry has been formed in Spain, with Mr Mendizabal at its head, which promises to secure the approbation of many of the Liberals.

The London Morning Herald of the 26th contains the Municipal Reform Bill in detail. It makes more than 15 columns in very small type.

Advices from Greece to the 15th of August state that Col. Gordon, at the head of a movable column, had succeeded in destroying near Corinth, the band of robbers who murdered Capt. Kruas and 50 Germans.

The cholera in Italy appears to be subsiding. The aggregate number of deaths at Genoa is stated at between 3000 and 4000, of which 1000 occurred in a single week.

The London papers of the 25th contain an official announcement that American vessels have a right to trade directly with Singapore.

Dr. Riley, a physician of Buffalo, N. Y., was severely hurt in London on the 23d, by a heavy box falling upon him from a wagon. Two of his ribs were broken, and he was taken to the Hospital in a very precarious state.

Nothing important from France or England.

London, Sept. 25.—The money market is in a most tranquil state. Consols left off to day at 91 1-8 a 91 1-4.

## Appointments.

The Editor will preach in Masonic Hall in this place, next Sabbath.

## MARRIED.

In York, Mr. Jotham M. Newell, to Mrs. Mercy Teal.  
In Portland, Capt. John Swett, of Westbrook, to Miss Nancy L. Beck.  
In Bangor, Mr. Nathaniel Lord, of the firm of Lord & Venzie, to Miss Frances A. only daughter of Gen. Samuel Venzie.  
In Westbrook, Mr. Henry F. Senter, to Miss Susan Leighton.

## DIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Samuel Bradley Paine, aged 22.  
In Milburn, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Daniel Parkman aged 48.  
In Belfast, Nehemiah Smart, Jr. aged 15.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers have dissolved their connexion in business as COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Persons having business in the office, may adjust the same, on application to either of them.

GEO. EVANS.

E. F. DEANE.

E. F. DEANE has taken the office lately occupied by the firm.

GEO. EVANS has opened an OFFICE in the new store directly opposite GARDINER HOTEL, and will continue the practice of his profession.

Gardiner, Oct. 30, 1835. 6w. 41.

## RUN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. an Indented Apprentice, by the name of ICHABOD PINKHAM. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one CENT reward and no charges paid.

JOHN STEVENS.

Pittston, Oct. 30, 1835. 3w \* 41

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the pasture of J. D. GARDINER, a black three year old COLT, long tail, whoever will return said Colt or give information where she can be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

GEORGE FINN.

Gardiner, Oct. 30, 1835. 41

## Kennebec Boom Company.

THE annual meeting of the Kennebec Boom Company stands adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 3d, 1835, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of P. Sheldon, Esq., in Gardiner.

DANIEL NUTTING, Clerk of Kennebec Boom Co.

KENNEBEC, ss.—

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of October A. D. 1835.

SARAH GILPATRICK, widow of THOMAS GILPATRICK late of Gardiner in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Intelligencer printed at Gardiner that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of November at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss.—

At a Court of Probate held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec on the last Monday of October A. D. 1835.

MERCY STAPLES Widow of ISAAC STAPLES late of Gardiner in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased.

Ordered That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Intelligencer printed at Gardiner that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

True Copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

## Real Estate For Sale.

FOR sale a lot of land situated on the Southern Side of the Litchfield road in Gardiner—adjoining land of Ichabod Plaisted. Said lot is but a short distance from the village and is valuable for tillage or mowing land—Also another lot situated on the new road leading from Arch Morrill's Brick-Yard, conveniently located for building.—Persons wishing to purchase cheap will do well to examine the above.—Apply to

RICHARD CLAY.

GEO. PLAISTED.

or G. W. BACHELDER.

Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1835. 1f

## SPLENDID ANNALS FOR 1836.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir.—The Gift edited by Miss Leslie, just received and for sale at the Gardiner Book Store by

PALMER &amp; WASHBURN.

Gardiner, October 16, 1835. 33.

## NOTICE.

K NOW all men by these presents, that I ELIJAH A. ROBINSON, of Richmond, State of Maine, do hereby relinquish to my son Josiah T. Robinson, time, that he may forever, after this date, trade and act for himself, as though he were twenty-one.

ELIJAH ROBINSON.

Richmond, Oct. 1, 1835.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner

October 1, 1835.

A.	John Luther
Henry Adams	M.
Elizabeth J. Averill	Hannah Matthews
B.	Lovania McCurdy
John Bolton	Joanna McCurdy
John Barber	James Maxwell
Samuel T. Briggs	Nahum Merrill
Oliver Butman	Joseph Morton
Esther F. Brick	Nathaniel Moody
John Berry Jr.	N.
Aaron Bran	Julia A. Nolds
Francis Batchelder	Alexander Nichols
Silas J. Bourne	William Neal
John Bodge (2)	Joseph Neal Jr.
C.	Ivory Noid
Lorenzo Crowell	Huldah Noble
Emeline Chism	P.
Benjamin Church	Ambrose Pow
Peter Coan	Harriet E. Pinkham
Nathaniel Currier	Isaac Plummer
Benjamin B. Colby	Shubael Pease
Thomas T. Craven	Lucy W. Parker
Daniel Conner	Catharine W. Pur-
Sylvanus Caldwell (3)	ington
Peter Clark.	Q.

Loren DeWolf (2)	Henry B. Quincy
William A. Drew	R.
Reuben B. Dunn	Elijah Robinson
E.	William Richardson
Sarah Eastman	William Rollins
Joseph H. Ellis	Margaret Runcy
William Evans Jr.	John B. Richardson
Eben Everett	David M. Richardson
F.	Ebenezer Redlon
Henry Fay	S.
Phoebe Fitch	Isaiah Stanford
Ephraim Fenderson	Capt. A. Sterns
Stephen Foster	Jordan Stanford
G.	Asa Stevens
Edward Garvis	Annias Sinclair
Joshua Goodwin	James Smolley
Isaac Grant	Fanny Stickney
James Greley	William Stevens
Charles H. Green	Ebenezer Sutton Jr.
J. D. Gardiner	James Spear
Celenia Gliden	Richard Shackley
H.	Harvey Scribner
Samuel Homans	David Smiley
Harriet P. Hatch	Nancy C. Smith
Sarah Horne	T.
Jane Hutcherson	John P. Tibbette
Euclid Houghton	Jesse Tucker
Benjamin Hill	Stephen Tucker (2)
John R. Hodgkins	Solomon Tibbette
Marston Huse	Ebenezer M. Taylor
J.	James Trimble
Mary Ann Jewell	Hannah Taylor
Samuel Jewett	Cornelius Tarbox
K.	W.
Cyrus Kendrick (3)	Joshua Wing
Simeon Lawrence	Noah Wentworth
Benjamin Leuzardier	Jeremiah Wakefield
Lee, Townsley & Co.	William Whitney
Thomas Lewis	Charles W. C. Wilcox
Henry Lunt	Y.
Persons calling for any of the above	Mary Young
letters will please say they are advertised.	Enos Yale
WILLIAM PALMER, P. M.	

Bath, August 28, 1835. 1f. 32.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water. It stands on the stage road, and the stages stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the starting place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat.

Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS.

Bath, August 28, 1835. 1f. 32.

## Improved Clay and Brick MACHINE.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement for the Manufacture of BRICKS by MACHINERY, with the application of HORSE or WATER POWER, offers it to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as by Horse Power thirty six or even more finished Bricks may be cast in one minute, ready for drying. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of Bricks should be provided with one of these valuable Machines, the cost being trifling, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen have examined the Machine and seen it in operation, and several of them have kindly tendered Certificates of their approbation of the same.

ROBERT RANKIN.

FRANKFORD, Me. 1834.

THE subscriber having purchased one half of the Patent right of the proprietor for the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, hereby gives notice that said Machine—may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the Brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

KNOTT CROCKET.

East Thomaston, August 21, 1835. 1f 31

## NEWLY IMPROVED INDELIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemical mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very superior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this Ink are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet-black, and



## POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.  
Thoughts on the Balcony of Devonshire  
House at Day-break.  
(A BALL WITHIN.)

Morn in the east! How coldly fair  
It breaks upon my fever'd eye!  
How chides the calm and dewy air!  
How chides the pure and pearly sky!  
The stars melt in a brighter fire,  
The dew in sunshine leaves the flowers—  
They from their watch, in LIGHT retire,  
While we, in SADNESS, pass from ours!

I turn from the reluking morn,  
The cold gray sky and fading star,  
And listen to the player's horn,  
And see the waltzers near and far;  
The lumps and flowers are bright as yet,  
And lips beneath more bright than they,  
How can a scene so fair beget  
The mournful thoughts we bear away!

'Tis something that thou art not here,  
Sweet lover of my lightest word!  
'Tis something that my mother's tear  
By these forgetful hours is stirr'd;  
But I have long a loiterer been  
In haunts where Joy is said to be,  
And though with Peace I enter, in,  
The nymph comes never forth with me!

London, June 11, 1835. N. P. W.

From the Star and Universalist.

## Heaven in Prospect.

Psalm of glory, raiment bright,  
Crowns that never fade away,  
Gird and deck the saints in light,  
Priests and kings and conquerors they.

Yet the conquerors bring their palms  
To the Lamb unslain the throne,  
And proclaim in joyful psalms,  
Victory through his cross alone.

Kings for harps their crowns resign,  
Crying as they strike the chords,  
"Take the kingdom,—it is thine,  
King of Kings, and Lord of Lords."

Round the altar, priests confess,  
If their robes are white as snow,  
'Twas the Saviour's righteousness,  
And his blood that made them so.

Who were these?—on earth they dwell,  
Sinners once of Adam's race,  
Guilt and fear, and suffering felt,  
But were saved by sovereign grace.

They were mortal, too, like us;  
Aid when we, like them, shall die,  
May our souls, translated thus,  
Triumph, reign and shine on high!

## DESULTORIOUS.

## A SKETCH.

The depopulating pestilence that walketh at noonday, the carnage of cruel and devastating war, can scarcely exhibit their victims in a more terrible array, than extermination diseases. I have seen a promising family spring from a parent trunk, and stretching abroad its populous limb like a flowering tree covered with a green and healthy foliage. I have seen the unnatural decay beginning upon the yet tender leaf and gnawing like a worm in an unopened bud, while the scathed and faded shaft stood alone, until the winds and rains of many a sorrow laid that too in the dust. On one of those holy days when the patriarch, rich in virtue as in years, gathered about him the great and the little ones of the flock—his sons with their sons, and his daughters with their daughters—I, too set at the festive board. I, too pledged them in the social wine cup, and rejoiced with them round the hospitable hearth; and expatiated with delight upon the eventful future; while the good old man warmed in the genial glow of youthful enthusiasm, wiped the tear of joy from his glistening eye. He was happy. I met with them again when the rolling year brought the festive season round. But they were not all there. The kind old man sighed as his suffused eye dwelt upon the then unoccupied seat. But joy yet came to his relief and he was happy.—A parent's love knows no diminution—time, distance, poverty, shame, but gives intensity and strength to that passion before which all others dissolve and melt away. Another elapsed. The board was spread but the guests came not.—The old man cried, "where are my children?" And echo answered where,—"His heart broke—for they were not.—Could not! Heaven has spared his gray hairs this affliction? Alas! the demon of drunkenness had been there. They had fallen victims of his spell.—And one short month sufficed to cast the veil of oblivion over the old man's sorrow and the young one's shame. They are all dead.

## A FRAGMENT.

It was night. A solemn stillness pervaded the place where, a little before, all was noise, and bustle, and anxiety—was a time for thought—when the mind, unoccupied with other cares, could indulge in communings with itself, or contemplate the present or future condition of a slumbering world.  
A slumbering world! Aye, truly so. Insensible of their obligations—of duty—of the mind's eternal interests, the myriads of mankind sleep, sleep on—are unconscious of the importance of those truths which concern their peace, and consequently, inactive—or if otherwise

employed about things of little or no account. Perhaps the visions of the night are kindred to the idle dreams of the day—confused, unsubstantial, unreal.—But a spirit moves upon the mass of mind a voice breaks the dead silence, and whispers a word of consolation.

"Though unheeded by the now thoughtless multitude, the morning approaches. There shall be a resurrection of mind.—The morally dead shall 'come forth'—this dormant state shall be succeeded by effort, and effort by success! Brooding night, with its narcotic influence, shall be banished by the light of truth, and man shall awake to behold and enjoy the beams of a happy day. It shall be so! There is a redeeming principle in human nature; that principle shall become active—in becoming active it shall become useful; and in its onward and upward progress, it shall find a home for the suffering children of a kind Father, in the embrace of infinite benevolence; and in the bare thought of the world's destiny, an incentive to the adoration of Heaven, and to works of unprecedented kindness towards 'the ignorant and those who are out of the way.'—Universalist.

## MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

There is something in the wildness and sublimity of mountain scenery, that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of man are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outlines of its faded greatness; no remnant of sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of poets the waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruits of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized. In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fall or disturb the fast bound form of adamant ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent and the wavering waterfall, blest with an eternity of youth dash on their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength or lulls to rest, the creations and the creature of mortality. Here we may view the faint efforts of Time overthrown in an instant. Changes there are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder storm, the blowing tempest, the engulfing flood, the over-spreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time and left naught in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollection, that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the caves, nay, or even the sorrows of our petty span, when, for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul, upon the thoughts of an eternity! Yes it will sober the gay, it will comfort the grieved.—Everett.

**Reason and Revelation.**—He who takes away reason to exalt revelation, puts out the light of both, and does much the same as to persuade a man to put out his eyes, the better to receive the light of an invisible star by a telescope.—Locke.

**Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.**

## MARBLE! MARBLE!

THE subscriber has received on consignment a good assortment of MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.—Those who are in want of them will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the article and price cannot fail to suit. JOEL CLARK JR.,  
Hallowell, August 6. 29

## COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

W. M. PALMER and H. G. O. WASHBURN has this day formed a connection in the Book-selling and Book-binding business, under the firm of PALMER & WASHBURN.  
Gardiner, Aug. 17, 1835. 34

**PALMER & WASHBURN**  
HAVE for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, opposite Sager's Hotel, a large assortment of School, Classical, Theological, Historical, Juvenile, Sabbath School and Blank books; also, a great variety of Stationary and fancy articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.  
Book-binding executed with neatness and at short notice. Blank books ruled and bound to pattern.

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Lovejoy & Bowman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to V. R. Lovejoy who is duly authorized to settle the same.  
Gardiner, July 25. OLIVER BUTMAN. 29

V. R. L. would inform his former friends and customers that he still carries on his business at the old stand, directly opposite the Farmers' Hotel, where will be found every thing in the line of his business, CHEAP FOR CASH.

## CHARLES H. PATRIDGE, TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Gardiner and vicinity that he has taken the shop opposite C. Sager's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He attests himself that by constant attention to the business, he may share a part of the public patronage.  
(Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Gardiner, April 11, 1835. 30

## STEAM BOAT LINE FROM BOSTON TO GARDINER, THE NEW STEAMER PORTLAND.

JABEZ HOWES, JR. Master,  
Will leave Andrew's Wharf, foot of King street, Portland, for Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY  
AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

WILL LEAVE FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON, FOR

PORTLAND EVERY  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY  
AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

## THE STEAMER

MACDONOUGH,



NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER.

Will leave Union Wharf, Portland, for Bath & Gardiner every

WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAY,  
AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M.

And will leave Gardiner for Bath and Portland every

MONDAY, AND FRIDAY  
AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

## FARE.

From Boston to Gardiner, - - \$5. }  
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## AGENTS.

MESSRS. J. B. SMITH, BOSTON.  
CHARLES MOODY, PORTLAND.  
THOMAS G. JEWETT, GARDINER.

Stages will be in readiness to take the passengers from Gardiner to Hallowell and Augusta on the arrival of the Boat, and taking passengers from Augusta and Hallowell to Gardiner on the morning of the Macdonough's sailing.  
Gardiner, August 21, 1835.

## THE GARDNER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the means of employing their money to advantage, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecessary expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life, when they will be less able to earn a support.

The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where deposits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Aug.: next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeable to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be received and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday of January and July, a dividend or payment will be made at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will then be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in according to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Institution shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actual expenses necessary to carry on the business, such as a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent, and other small incidental expenses.

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay for their services, having undertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to become depositors; and no member of their body, nor any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its funds.

No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest or Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one week notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treasurer.

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to any section, but are offered to the public generally. As no loans are to be made by this Institution on personal security, it is plain that this affords a safer investment for the depositors than leading to individual profit.

Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors and if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdrawn until they become of age.

Those who do not choose to take their interest from time to time will have it added to their principal, or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is required to "give bond in such sum and with such sureties as the corporation shall think suitable."

The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT.

Peter Grant, Esq., Hon. George Evans,  
Edward Swan, Esq., Alfred G. Lithgow, Esq.,  
Arthur Berry, Esq., Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,  
Capt. Enos Jewett, Mr. Henry Bowman,  
Rev. Dennis Ryan, Geo. W. Bachelier, Esq.,  
ANSLEY CLARK, Treasurer,  
H. B. HOSKINS, Secretary.

Gardiner, July 3, 1834. 28

## SILK HATS,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. HOOP-ER'S Store in Water Street.

J. H. would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the SILK HAT making business, and will be able to furnish as good and handsome an article of this kind on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any other store. Particular hats made to order at very short notice. Hats ordered in the morning will be made and ready in the evening; therefore he would respectfully solicit all persons who wish for a handsome and durable hat to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere. Also, a usual, a large and handsome assortment of FUR HATS, both black and drab of his own manufacture. Also, New York and Boston Hats of all the fashionable style.  
Augusta, April, 1835. 15

## MILLMEN WANTED.

WANTED, six experienced and capable Millmen. Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Gardiner, Sept. 2. S. S. P. SHELTON.

## TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated **Vegetable Bitters and Pills**, to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz: Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Constipation; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of the Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above **Vegetable Medicines**, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chandler, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco. 8

## CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases: For Horses famished by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of soft feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN, GARDINER, MAINE.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.

D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman Gardiner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, Gardiner.  
A. T. PERKINS, " "  
J. D. GARDINER, " "  
SAMUEL HODGSON, Pittston.  
BENJ. HODGES, Augusta.  
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE, " "

—A L S O—

THE Genuine "ROLLS" IMPROVED LINIMENT for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in use.

## STIMPSON'S

## CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection of cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primæ, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspiration. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine, the dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

## To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be kept in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper.—Suffering men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use.

DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

THOMASTON, Jan. 21, 1834. DANIEL ROSE.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr. Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

THOMASTON, Jan. 11, 1826. JACOB GOODWIN.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superintendence.

General Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kennebec, JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merrick, Hallowell, and W. H. Stevens, Pittston.  
Jan. 28, 1835. 15

## LETTER PAPER.

WM. PALMER has just received, at the Gardiner Bookstore, a large assortment of LETTER PAPER which he will sell by the Ream or single quantity, at the Manufacturers' prices.  
July 21, 1835. 27

## To the Legislature of the State of Maine.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that the Lakes lying in Winthrop and Readfield and the neighboring towns and the boatmen and the Cobblestone River might easily be connected with each other and with Kennebec River—so as to make an easy conveyance, and cheap mode of transportation from the interior towns at Gardiner, to the County of Kennebec, to Navigable waters at Gardiner. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be formed into a body politic for effecting the purposes aforesaid with such powers and privileges, as are best adapted to effect the object.

STEPHEN SEWALL, and 32 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1835.

## On the Petition aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer a Paper printed at Winthrop and in the Christian Intelligencer, printed at Gardiner, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

In the House of Representatives March 20, 1835.

Read and Concurred.

JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker.

A true copy—Attest of petition and order thereon.

Attest, WILLIAM TRAFONT Sec'y. of the Sen.

## Compound Syrup of

## ICELAND MOSS.

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

ICELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and is one of the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known, and highly appreciated. This plant contains a large portion of **VEGETABLE MUCILAGE**, (Mucilage) other known substance, and in combination with a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, have been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals, so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its virtues were first discovered by their effects on the human, long lived and suppositious Coni-Deer, which derives its principal nourishment from the ICELAND MOSS, and whose milk becomes so highly infused with its Balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of all those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the breast and lungs. In France, this compound has long been known, and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with France, Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original receipt from Paris, only.

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore.

And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile on each bill of direction—also upon the envelope, and sealed with their seal.

For sale by B. SHAW & Co. Agents, Gardiner, Maine, and E. FULLER, Augusta.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835. 3

## TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH!

A recent discovery to prevent the future

## REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE **ELECTRIC ANODYNE** is a compound Medicine recently invented by JOSEPH HICKOX Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supercedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the direction accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and moving the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive and rapid sale of this medicine, has put in the power of the General Agent to afford it at the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN,

FRANCIS BUTLER,

JONATHAN KNOWLTON,

THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D.,

JAMES GOULD.

Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.,

Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta,

Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers.

Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, Readfield. David Stanley, Winthrop. Wm. Whitier, Chesterville. Upland T. Cram, Mount Vernon. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dimmock, Burn and Bloomfield. E. F. Day, Strong. Reuben Bean & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr